

THIS IS EL PASOS GREATEST YEAR; 1916 RANKS NEXT BEST

(BY H. S. H.)

THE greatest year in the history of El Paso and the southwest is just beginning. The next greatest year has just ended. It surpassed all that have ever gone before. It stands as a spur to still greater accomplishment in the year that is at hand.

The measure of 1916's achievements in the southwest is found in this Annual Review edition. It contains a great deal which few in the southwest know, and with which everyone should be familiar. For instance, there is not an El Pasoan but should take pride in the knowledge that in 1916 this city broke all its previous records for building with construction value at \$4,000,000. As the account appears in this paper, the total for the year was \$3,551,909, based on building permits issued up to the close of the year. However, in the first few days of 1917 permits were taken out, covering construction work commenced in 1916, sufficient to bring the total to \$4,000,000. The total for 1915 was somewhat in excess of \$3,500,000.

The aggregate valuation of El Paso's building construction in 1916 does not, however, give the picture of growth. It is better shown by other figures. In the past year, 200 homes were built, ranging from \$3000 to \$40,000 in value and hundreds of others were built which did not come up to the \$3000 valuation. There were 88 business buildings, costing from \$3000 to \$300,000; 70 apartment and tenement buildings, a number of automobile establishments, a \$200,000 meat packing house, three churches, two factories, a public comfort station and a plant for the United States public health service.

These figures do not include homes built outside the city limits, of which many were erected in 1916.

A great year for El Paso? Who can doubt it? Nothing speaks so eloquently and so convincingly of a city's growth as the numbers and the valuation of the buildings erected. Not even population, for population increases vary as to quality and are uncertain as to permanence. Buildings, on the other hand, remain long, their value is not doubtful and their construction means a solid confidence in the present and future prosperity of the community.

Observe, then, the fact that El Paso's total valuation of building construction in the year just ended was nearly double that of any previous year with the exception of 1915. It was more than double that of any previous year except 1912 and 1915. From this the conclusions to be deduced are so obvious that they need not even be stated here.

The coming of the many thousands of national guardsmen to the border is only in part to be credited with El Paso's growth and with the prosperity which has caused that growth. El Paso was thriving mightily before the soldiers came and will continue thriving in the same way after the soldiers go.

But they have helped. Upward of 50,000 regulars and national guardsmen here have swelled tremendously the volume of local business, not even counting the disbursements of the quartermaster's department which ranged from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 a month for the purchase of supplies.

El Paso's main benefit, however, has come from the same old sources; cattle, mines, sheep, farming, wholesale merchandise supplies and some manufacturing. The revenue to maintain and increase our population of 70,000 has come from a trade territory in New Mexico, Arizona and west Texas which never before in all their history had a year for development and money making like 1916. That accounts for El Paso's well being, in a very large measure, and let it never be forgotten for a moment that El Paso's future is bound up, as never before, in the fortunes of the towns, villages, ranches and farmers of the surrounding territory.

Here are other things, directly and indirectly connected with the growth of El Paso in the past year:

El Paso led all the cities of the United States last year in total square yards of bituminous paving laid, with 102 blocks or eight miles, costing \$398,197.67, and the program for 1917 calls for 112 blocks more, besides 127 blocks petitioned for by property owners, estimates for which have not yet been prepared.

El Paso has more than 100 miles of splendid cement sidewalks, and it has the longest county highway in the world, 136 miles, of which 50 have been paved. The county spent about \$500,000 in 1916 on good roads.

At the stockyards in this city were received last year

more than 145,000 head of cattle, 120,000 sheep and goats and 23,000 horses and mules besides several thousand hogs. And these figures do not by any means represent the full amount of El Paso's cattle transactions in the past year which included many shipments of cattle through the city to distant points.

El Paso county tax valuation increased last year by \$6,363,355 more than the 1915 figures.

The bank clearings showed a gain of \$39,704,965 over 1915, an increase of 500 percent in 10 years, and total deposits grew to \$28,719,590.82, an increase above 1915 of more than \$6,000,000.

More than 2000 disease breeding huts in Chihuahuita were torn down and their places are being filled with modern, sanitary structures.

The \$500,000 high school was completed and the \$850,000 court house nearly completed.

All these matters in which El Paso is vitally interested. They indicate not only growth but an abiding faith in El Paso and the territory from which its income comes. It was stated in a preceding paragraph that that territory had never thrived as it did in 1916, and here is the proof:

The great copper mines of Arizona produced in 1916 red metal valued at \$182,250,000, affording higher wages, increasing the population and causing more demands for the supplies which El Paso furnishes than ever before. In addition, every other line of activity prospered in almost corresponding ratio.

The Panhandle country, besides its livestock and other industries, became one of the greatest wheat growing sections in the country with an increase in acreage of 40 percent in the Amarillo district.

New Mexico increased its population by 30,000 and its area of land under cultivation to 1,950,000 acres; increased the value of its livestock to \$95,000,000; sold \$41,000,000 worth of agricultural products; produced metals worth \$33,469,000; opened 12 new mining districts and increased its total assessed valuation to \$350,000,000.

This, then, is a summary of accomplishment in the southwest in the year just past, and somewhat incomplete, even as a summary. To get a better idea of what has been done, it is necessary to read the full story in this Annual Review edition.

The outstanding fact is that El Paso and the tributary territory have grown greatly, even despite the virtual paralysis of Mexico, and that El Paso thrives in the same measure that Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Roswell, Deming and Silver City, Phoenix, Tucson, Bisbee and Douglas, Amarillo, Lubbock, Plainview and the towns of the upper and lower valleys thrive. It is up to us, for our mutual welfare to make the relations between El Paso and the surrounding cities and towns as cordial and helpful as they can possibly be.

If the French are to be limited to two dishes to a meal, there need be no cause for lament unless the size of the dishes is limited. It sometimes happens on these southwestern plains that eggs, bacon, and potatoes are fried in one pan simultaneously.

Estimate the quality of a lunch counter's menu by a glance at the thickness of the pies.

If a 30 cent want ad sells a 30,000 acre ranch, no wonder Herald advertisers are prosperous.

Our sympathies are momentarily transferred from suffering Belgium to shivering Wyoming.

If a man's word isn't good, regard his note likewise with apprehension.

Britannia rules the waves but only while a German raider is not near.

A deadly combination: red liquor and a weapon.

Little Interviews

Makes Fortune From Contents of Animals' Paunches Paved Streets Are Making Chihuahuita Attractive

"T'S the little things that count," said Arthur Peters, the cattleman. "A year or two ago a friend of mine who had grown up in the stockyards district of Kansas City, conceived the idea that a lot of money was being permitted to go to waste by the packing house men in spite of the generally accepted opinion that nothing was lost by the squeal of the slaughtered pigs. From time immemorial, or since the first packing house was built and operated in Kansas City, the contents of the paunches of animals killed had been permitted to be sent through drains into the Missouri river and on to the sea. This man knew that in the paunches were much undigested corn and other grains. He was given permission by the city council to place sties at the mouths of all drains leading into the river from all packing houses in which to catch the paunch contents. To say nothing regarding other things, the man who rescued from absolute waste, my friend has found so much undigested corn that he has amassed a fortune from that source alone within three years. When one considers the value of the corn which has gone to waste through the packing houses of Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago and other packing house centers during the 50 years which have elapsed since the first great slaughtering establishment was set up the figures are staggering. The waste has been stopped, however, and the packers are beginning to realize that the fact that they were permitting something more than the squeal to get away from them."

"When the paving in the lower part of the city is completed, El Paso will not have cause to be ashamed of Chihuahuita as it has in the past," said T. H. McMahon. "Where there were formerly dusty, sometimes flooded, streets with no means of drainage, the residents are doing their best toward making this part of the city attractive. The paving of San Juan street, in particular, has a great deal to do with the improvement of the lower side."

"The fire department has experienced much difficulty with automobiles driven by persons who are apparently unfamiliar with the city ordinance," said J. T. Sullivan. "The ordinance specifically reads that they must pull up to the curb of the sidewalk when they hear the fire apparatus coming, and some certainly do not do this. The danger of not obeying the ordinance is shown when the automobile attempts to lay a line of hose and is blocked by the automobiles."

"El Paso should make an effort to get next year's convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association when it holds this year's meeting," said W. L.

Ammonett, secretary of the Panhandle & Southwestern Stockmen's association. The association will meet at Fort Worth and have a banquet at the Hotel El Paso on Monday night. The association will have a strong bid for next year's convention. But I think if El Paso will go after the convention, it will be able to land it. I have talked to many members of the association and they would prefer to hold their meeting in El Paso instead of either San Antonio or Oklahoma City."

"I received a letter from an associate in business in Mexico City yesterday," said Jimmie Driscoll, and he says that it is about the best thing which could have happened to have the American soldiers come out of the country. He says that even now there is a noticeable relief in the tension and that it is much safer for Americans. It looks as though to him that the going to stay right there and continue along representing our firm, and he says he expects big business to start right up."

"I was reading an editorial in The Herald the other day," said Alvin Dixon, which recalled the writer's account of human traits of old Gerónimo. The editorial recalled experiences I had with the old Indian fighter when he was a prisoner at Fort Sill in 1901. I saw a great deal of him there and liked him; and but for the existence of historical facts I would not have been so friendly to the gentlemanly and warrior was guilty of the cruelties charged against him. He had one of his tribe make for a young lady friend of mine a pair of moccasins and when I asked him the price he took from his pocket two silver dollars—all he had I suppose—and counted them into his pocket. Then he took them and picked up a piece of cloth and began saying "yes," indicating that the moccasins were worth three dollars. I counted two dollars into his hand and picked up a chip added it to the two dollars saying "yes." He showed his appreciation by actually laughing. On another occasion he showed me the many scars of conflict on his head, face and body. I told him I too had been in battle and pointed out to him some accidental scars on myself. With a grunt he turned me around and lifted my shirt to see how many scars I had on my back, and I never heard the last of Gerónimo's hint that if I had scars I got them in the same way, while running away. He was full of dry humor."

"I have been coming to El Paso twice a year for the last 15 years," said Andrew P. Wade, of Los Angeles, "and I can see better than any other people the wonderful growth of this city. I travel seven of the most prosperous states in this country and not a city in any of them is growing as fast as El Paso; and your growth here is of a

The Rich Man

THE rich man, in the distastes of virtuous and moral scribes, is full of sin and tricks and guile, dishonestly he gets his pile. Wealth is for him the only lure; he has no patience with the poor; that he may gain his place on deck, he steps upon his brother's neck. He is a pirate and a fraud; the law should strip him of his wad. We applaud this sort of stuff, and hail the scribes, "Lay on, MacDuff!" We yell, "hooray!" and wave our hats, and help to roast the plutocrats. And while we curse the wealthy lads, we're busy bustling for the scads. We bust suspenders every day, in fear a plunk will get away. The more we get the more we need; we have the rich man's grasping greed, without the wondrous skill he has for gathering the shining bones. And that is why he has our hate; we're down on any scoundrel who takes in plunks where we get dimes; we can't forgive his godless crimes.

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THE DAYS OF REAL SPORT—BRIGGS

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STINGING HANDS

Abe Martin



Notin' seems to boost some folks adverse criticism. A retired congressman hardly ever pulls down as much salary again.

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Short Snatches From Everywhere

Villa's going to keep on until the first thing he knows he'll get a note. Macon Telegraph.

A political candidate with prohibitions leanings would have stood no chance at all a few years ago.—Columbia State.

Whoever named the United States senate "the most dignified body on earth," probably hadn't been around much.—Macon Telegraph.

Villa is seeking to organize a Mexican government. The words Mexican and government do not seem to fit well together.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

If the belligerents really need my assistance, Mr. Bryan would probably be perfectly willing to run over to Europe and fix up a police proposition for them.—Charleston News and Courier.

Roundabout Town

Errors That Have Made Many Bibles Famous Typographical Errors Often Very Ludicrous

BY G. A. MARTIN.

RICHARD P. BURGESS' collection of "Typographical errors I have known," though extensive, is not the only collection in the world. There are others and many such errors have even made certain editions of Bibles famous.

Mr. Burgess has been collecting typographical errors since he was a boy, and the collection is a large one. Some of these are only ludicrous, but some are of such a nature that Mr. Burgess is often forced to remark, when the collection is being shown in mixed company, "She who enters here must leave blushing behind."

"The Spirit of '76," which appeared in The Herald a year ago, is a very fine collection of errors, but it is one that always gets a chuckle from the owner of the collection.

With no other book has the same care been taken in printing as with the English Bible. Since the time of James I the printers of the Bible have been obliged to take out a special license, carrying with it heavy penalties for all misprints.

In spite of these precautions, however, there have been, from time to time, editions of the scriptures containing errors of more or less importance. Such editions were, of course, withdrawn as soon as possible after the errors were discovered. In many cases thousands of copies were scattered far and wide, and, strangely enough, these misprinted Bibles gained an enhanced value in the eyes of book collectors.

First, there is what is known as the famous "Wicked" Bible. This appeared in the year 1625, and received its name from the fact that the word "wicked" had been omitted in the Seventh commandment.

Again, another "Wicked" Bible was issued in 1831. In this version the word "wicked" was rendered as "Know ye not that the 'unrighteous' shall not inherit the kingdom of God?"

In 1717 the well known "Vinegar" Bible was published at Oxford. It was so called because the headline of Luke XXIV was rendered "The Parable of the Vinegar." Instead of the "Parable of the Vinegar."

What is known as the "Wife Hater" Bible was published at Oxford in 1610, and got its nickname from a misprint in Luke XIV, verse 26: "If any man come to me and hate not his father, his mother, his wife, and his brethren, and himself, he cannot be my disciple." The word "wife" should have been printed as "life."

Another Bible, issued in 1655, was called the "Standing Fishes" Bible, because the passage in Ezekiel XLVII, 10, was misprinted. "The fishes shall stand upon it." Instead of "The fishes shall stand upon it."

Some of the most curious Bible errors were made by the translators themselves.

The famous "Breeches" Bible was a translation made by the English refugees at Geneva in 1560. It received its

nickname from the rendering of Genesis III, 7. This verse says "they were together and made themselves breeches."

The noted "Treadle" Bible derived its name from the fact that the passage in the 22d verse 8th chapter of Jeremiah was made to read, "Is there no treadle in Gilead?" Instead of as in the authorized version, "Is there no balm in Gilead?"

A printer set it up "Is there no balm in Gilead?" according to one of the typographical errors in the collection of Mr. Burgess.

Another printer, who knew Texas geography better than he knew his Bible, set it up, "Is there no balm in Gilead?" This is also in the Burgess collection.

The first Bible printed in Ireland was issued at Belfast, in 1716, and contained a very small error, which, however, entirely changed the meaning of a sentence. "Sin no more" was made to read "Sin on more." Upward of 800 copies of this Bible were issued before the error was detected, and the publishers stopped the printing of further copies.

The galley boy says it isn't so much the cost of a car originally as the cost of repairs that makes him dubious about investing in an automobile.

A reader sends The Herald a "sure cure for pneumonia." Marcus A. Redding, of Los Angeles, declares it has never failed to relieve and cure patients suffering from this disease, so fatal to so many people in this high altitude.

The remedy is published in the Los Angeles Record and Mr. Redding, in submitting it to this paper, asserts that he has seen it tried with great success. It is very simple and easily procurable.

His communication to the Record follows:

"During my stay in Pasadena, 1907-1908, I read in the Los Angeles Record of a man who died of pneumonia of from two to five persons every 24 hours. The 27th of February, 1908, I got the following prescription inserted in four of the Los Angeles daily papers: the public read it and the next day the high death rate dropped suddenly, the papers only recording one death a day."

"This simple remedy was discovered 25 years ago, and can be had at any drug store for 25 cents. Sixteen drops of this remedy in one day from this malady. I am ready to defend this remedy as an absolute cure for pneumonia even in the last stages."

"The remedy is: 'Saturate a ball of cotton one inch in diameter with spirits of turpentine, add three drops of chloroform to each ball of cotton, place it between the patient's teeth after first having washed the mouth with prevent burning) and let the patient inhale the fumes in long, deep breaths for 15 minutes, then rest for 15 minutes, and repeat again and repeat the above for 20 times."

"The result will be that the lungs will relax and return to their normal condition; in 24 hours the patient is out of danger and in 48 hours cured, although weak."

"Change the cotton every seven minutes, else the saliva will dilute the alcohol."

"Doctors, try this for humanity's sake."

"Cut this out and save, as it may save life."

"Marcus A. Redding."

Charles Harris Finley, president of the Western Coffee Co. is a farmer boy. He was born at Woodland, Harrison county, east Texas, back in the seventies, and lived on a farm until 11 years old. He started in as office boy in a wholesale grocery in Austin and worked his way up to an executive position. He came to El Paso in 1911. The Rotarians found out this much about him at a temple meeting. He is a Rotarian and a member of the chamber of commerce and active in El Paso affairs, and thinks president Wil-

son is a good fellow.

Refuse can raiders to be kept in jail.

Junior residents who come daily to El Paso in search for food in refuse cans in the streets, refuse district will be fined if arrested and brought into position. Judge Paul Thomas in assessing a fine against J. Ruiz, charged with vagrancy Friday afternoon stated that the Juarez natives must stay on their side of the river.

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Killing of Bass Outlaw By John Sellman He First Murdered A Young Texas Ranger

BY J. D. FOWLER.

AN old timer asked the other day why I did not tell of the finish of Bass Outlaw before permitting John Sellman to disappear from the stage. From 1889 up to 1895 the gun fighters were so active in El Paso, one cannot be expected to remember all of the tragedies they staged during those days when it seemed that 30 percent of the whole population of the town wanted to be classed a killer.

Three Killings in a Month.

April 6, 1894, witnessed three killings in El Paso. The victims were Joe McKidrick, a Texas ranger; Bass Outlaw, a United States deputy marshal, and a Mexican. Early in the day the first tragedy was staged on the Santa Fe track near the river, when one Mexican stabbed another to death and was trying to reach Mexico, when W. J. Rand, then a customs guard, caught the murderer and turned him over to the police. But the incident was so common that it attracted no attention outside of police circles.

Outlaw Floored, Disarmed.

Bass Outlaw was in the city attending the spring term of the United States court. He was known throughout the west as a dangerous character.

Sober, he was a fearless man and a con-

table officer. But when drinking he was quarrelsome and dangerous. He never came to El Paso without bringing a gun play with him. One night he entered the Wigwam saloon and gambling house, then run by M. P. McLean and his wife. He started to fire off his gun. McLean, a brave man, who had handled such characters in Dodge City years before, had warned Outlaw not to do any shooting in the Wigwam. When Outlaw started to "smoke," McLean knocked him down and disarmed him.

When Outlaw Met Death.

McLean knew Outlaw and knew he would call the next time he got drunk and would kill him unless he beat Bass to it. But after that, Outlaw's friends managed to keep him away from the Wigwam when he was drinking.

On April 6, 1894, McKidrick was killed and Bass Outlaw was fatally wounded in the back yard of Tillie Howard's place on Broadway. About noon that day Outlaw met John Sellman on San Antonio street and asked the murderer to come to a meeting. He was drinking. Sellman accompanied him. At the Howard house, they met Joe McKidrick, a young ranger, who had been called in to stop a war.

Outlaw Murders Ranger.

Soon after they entered the house, Outlaw disappeared and soon a shot was heard in the back yard. McKidrick ran out and found Outlaw with his gun in his hand. Asked who had fired the shot, Outlaw said he did it, when the young ranger warned him not to do any more shooting. Thereupon Outlaw raised the muzzle of his gun to the ranger's temple, and, saying: "You want this, don't you?" shot the ranger dead.

By this time, John Sellman appeared on the back steps and Outlaw opened fire on him. One bullet went through the fleshy part of Sellman's thigh and another took effect in his leg. Sellman's one shot in reply, struck Outlaw just above the heart and passed through him, cutting a lung open.

Outlaw staggered around the house and out the front gate and was walking into the center of the street when his gun in his hand, when an officer reached him. Seeing that the man was mortally wounded, the officer took Outlaw into the Barnum saloon on the southwest corner of Overland and Broadway. There Outlaw collapsed and died in a very short time. When he was lifted to the billiard table, Outlaw asked: "Did I get Sellman?"

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EL PASO HERALD

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL EXPOSED.

H. D. Slater, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 19 years. J. C. Wilmarth is Manager and G. A. Martin is News Editor.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION, AND AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION.

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER—The El Paso Herald was established in March, 1881. The El Paso Herald includes also by absorption and succession, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Daily Herald, per month, 60c; per year, \$7.00. Wednesday and Week-End issues will be mailed for \$2.00 per year.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION—Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C., and New York. Entered at the Postoffice in El Paso, Texas, as Second Class Matter.